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TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

March 30, 1962

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MILITARY (ARMY)

Marshal Malinovskii Returns from Morocco
Awards for Atomic Industry and for Perfecting New "H" Bombs
May First Parade Preparations

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ACTION ASSIGNED TO:	ACTION TAKEN	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
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EXTERNAL - POLITICAL

UNCLASSIFIED

1. Berlin/Germany. The Soviet public, as a result of positive treatment given to the RUSK-GROMYKO communique in Geneva, was left with a clear impression that some progress is being made in discussions on Germany and Berlin. The communique was published by all papers and subsequent TASS reportage emphasized the alleged optimistic interpretation of this communique by the American press.

The Soviet press continues to avoid reporting developments in the Berlin air corridors. No reference has been made to the unpublished exchange of notes in February nor to the latest Allied notes which were delivered on March 24. The US, the UK and France each [redacted] B1

[redacted] B1

On March 26, the Embassy received a Soviet note [redacted]

2. Disarmament. As heretofore, Soviet press commentary on the Geneva disarmament negotiations continued to argue that the Soviet draft treaty looking toward general and complete disarmament was the only available basis for negotiation. Nevertheless, careful coverage was accorded to Soviet and bloc statements devoted to the enumeration of measures which, in their eyes, would lead to the relaxation of international tensions. These included the non-transfer of nuclear weapons, the creation of an atom-free zone in Central Europe and other sectors of the world, and a non-aggression treaty between NATO and Warsaw Pact powers. While voicing support for these particular measures, criticisms continued to be levelled at the partial measures advanced by the US. The most common allegation was that negotiation on these proposals would only serve to divert the attention of the committee from its main task of working out an agreement on GCD.

On the question of a test treaty, commentators continued to reject Western demands for adequate verification, arguing that national means of detection were now adequate for control purposes.

A public lecturer speaking in Moscow on Mar. 25 was quite negative about the disarmament negotiations, claiming that the US had offered nothing concrete during the course of the negotiations. He boasted about the 100-megaton bomb and asserted that war could be prevented because of the growing Soviet military strength based on long-range missiles and Soviet nuclear tests.

3. France and Algeria. Developments in Algeria continue to receive prominent treatment in the Soviet press. The highlight during the week was a Foreign Ministry declaration on March 27 which criticized the French recall of their Ambassador to Moscow in reprisal for Soviet recognition of the Algerian provisional government and sought to defend the Soviet action. Subsequent press commentary was defensive in nature and insisted that the Soviet diplomatic act was proper. French diplomats here inform us that the Soviets were obviously surprised by the French action and that their sense of diplomatic propriety has apparently been wounded. The Soviet reaction is perhaps best characterized by the reported reaction of a ranking Soviet official to a French Embassy officer, "Remember we are not Yugoslavia!"

4. South Vietnam. The Soviet Union continues to withhold public support for Chinese Communist and DRV proposals for consultations on developments in South Vietnam by the Geneva conference participants. In taking this line, the Soviets presumably do not wish to disturb the fragile situation in Laos or provide the Chinese Communists with a forum where they might prove embarrassing for the Soviets. Moreover, the Soviets may also be demonstrating a preference for keeping diplomatic attention focussed on questions of Germany and disarmament. By sidestepping the charge that US activity in South Vietnam threatens the security of the DRV, Moscow apparently wishes to avoid adopting for the present a position which might require it to take some action.

5. Syria. Initial Soviet press accounts of the coup in Syria were primarily factual in content. Accounts did single out the High Military Command's statement to the effect that the assumption of power was necessary to correct mistakes and the abuse of power by the previous government. Despatches from Beirut were also quick to note that the High Military Command has asserted that Syria would pursue a policy of neutrality and non-alignment in conducting its foreign policy.

6. West Irian. Initial Soviet treatment of Dutch-Indonesian talks on New Guinea suggested that the Soviets were unhappy about the talks, and particularly because the US was closely involved in developments which could lead to the transfer of West Irian to Indonesia. A press commentary on March 23 was the first indication given to Soviet readers that the talks were underway. It criticized the Dutch for attempting to exploit the talks in order to procrastinate and suggested that a favorable outcome was dubious in view of the fact that the US was acting as chairman. The subsequent suspension of the talks was prominently reported in the Soviet press.

INTERNAL - POLITICAL

7. Leadership. The March 5-9 Central Committee Plenum and March 18 Supreme Soviet elections now behind it, the regime has convoked the first meeting of the newly elected Supreme Soviet for April 10. Meanwhile, the leadership is displaying much activity, in contrast to the diffidence which appeared to have seized it during most of January and February.

On March 23, KHRUSHCHEV, seconded by CC-CPSU Secretary PONOMAREV, received a delegation of leaders of the Danish Communist Party, and subsequently

entertained them at a lunch attended as well by BREZHNEV, KOZLOV, KOSYGIN, MIKOYAN, and SUSLOV. For some reason, the report of these affairs was delayed a day and a half, appearing in Pravda only on the morning of March 25.

In what almost appeared to be a politically motivated demonstration, all the full members of the Presidium CC-CPSU, except N. M. SHVERNIK and N. V. PODGORNYY (the Ukrainian Party Secretary, who understandably spends most of his time in his fief), plus the Secretaries ILLYICHEV, Ponomarev, and SHELEPIN, attended a concert of the touring Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra on the evening of March 25. Accompanying them, and listed in the press immediately after Shelepin, was Z. T. SERDYUK, who was identified at some length as "First Deputy Chairman of the Committee of Party Control of the CC-CPSU" (Pravda, March 26). Since Shvernik is Chairman of the Committee of Party Control, and since Serdyuk's election to the post of his First Deputy was accorded special treatment through the publication of his photograph on Pravda's front page (November 1, 1961) as one of the officials elected by the Central Committee Plenum of October 31,1961, the attention given Serdyuk on March 26 led to some speculation that Serdyuk's presence indicated that the Presidium had been discussing what to do about the "anti-Party group."

The next day, again with Shvernik absent, the leadership joined by Moscow City Secretary DEMICHEV, attended the opening session of the III All-Union Congress of Composers of the USSR (see below).

Also on March 26, Presidium candidate-member GRISHIN, in his capacity of Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, addressed the Council on the new terms of pay for state-farm workers, introduced last year, in relation to the successful accomplishment of the agricultural reorganization decreed by recent Central Committee Plenum. He criticized failures in Irkutsk, Sverdlovsk, and Murmansk oblasts, Stavropol krai, Kazakhstan, Turkmeniya, and Esthonia, to complete the construction of chemical-fertilizer plants, and suggested that trade-union organizers be assigned to all the territorial levels of the new sovkhoz-kolkhoz production and procurement directorates.

On March 27, too, the Bureau of the CC-CPSU for the RSFSR met under Khrushchev's chairmanship to discuss reorganization of the Republic's agricultural structure. Having touted horsemeat to the Central Asians at last fall's Tashkent agricultural conference, Khrushchev now recommended mutton to the Russians and heartily approved the attitude of a collective-farm mechanizer in the Moldavian SSR, as relayed to him by Comrade Serdyuk. The mechanizer had been paid in kind for his work, and had invested his pay in hogs with the object of selling these to get the money for a motorcycle. "A justifiable desire", Khrushchev said, in what sounded like a latter-day echo of "Enrichissez-vous". "The man earned the money by his honest labor; now let him take a ride on his motorcycle."

Whatever the explanation of Shvernik's absence earlier in the week, his name was among those of the members of the top Party organs elected by the XV Moscow City Conference of the Komsomol as delegates to the upcoming XIV Komsomol Congress. All eleven full members of the Presidium; all five candidate-members, and four of the five non-Presidium Secretaries (the Leningrad Oblast

Secretary SPIRIDONOV will presumably be elected a delegate by the Leningrad Komsomol Conference), were elected by their young admirers as the first 20 members of the 174-man Moscow City delegation.

8. Third All-Union Congress of Soviet Composers. "Socialist realism" and "the formation of the new Soviet man" were the key ideological phrases at the Third All-Union Congress of the Union of Soviet Composers, which began in Moscow on March 22. Khrushchev was among the Party big-wigs present at the opening session. Foreign guests included the Communist Chinese composer, KHE Lu-Tin, the American, Samuel BARBER, and delegates from Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, North Viet-nam, the Mongolian People's Republic, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Belgium, Norway, Finland, France, and Japan.

Party ideologist M. A. Suslov delivered the greetings of the Central Committee of the CPSU. His message revealed the paradox inherent in attempts to harness art ideologically and still keep it interesting. After stressing the importance of music as a means of forming ideological convictions, he added, in a non-sequitur, that "if the lofty strivings and feelings of the people are embodied in music, in bright artistic form, it will find a warm echo in the hearts of our contemporaries." Suslov's address called for (1) irreconcilability with popular music "written in a spirit of imitation of the modern mode, based on outdated, poor taste," (2) the socialistic development of progressive traditions of national art and the creation of compositions "imbued with the ideas of socialist internationalism, friendship, and the unbreakable unity of all the peoples of our homeland," (3) the rejection of "bourgeois pseudo-art, which tries to clothe bourgeois ideological sterility with musical forms professing popularity and accessibility," and (4) the firm upholding of the principles of "socialist realism" in art.

Suslov's remarks were a confirmation and renewal of the ground rules set forth by Khrushchev in his article, "For Closer Ties Between Literature and Art and the Life of the People" (Kommunist, 1957, No. 12), as was brought out by a reference in the speech of T. N. KHRENNIKOV, First Secretary of the Union of Soviet Composers. Khrennikov castigated as "foreign faddists" a group of young composers including the Muscovite A. VOLKONSKIY, the Ukrainian V. SILVESTROV, and the Esthonian A. PYART, who have, as he put it, been engaging in "dodecaphonous, repetitive, and pointillist experiments." He also sought to differentiate between "creative individuality" (permissible) and the "disorder of individualism" (undesirable).

Music, according to Khrennikov, can play a part in the ideological and political fusion of the nationalities of the Soviet Union, as foreseen in the Party Program, through a process of interpenetration and mutual enrichment: "The influence of Russian classical and Soviet Russian music on the work of composers of the fraternal republics is indisputable . . . On the other hand, the process of rapprochement with fraternal musical cultures has been enriching Russian musical culture." A Ukrainian delegate, K. F. DAN'KEVICH, called attention to the delicacy of the national question in the arts when he asserted that the work of Ukrainian composers is free of "national limitations" and commented that "the Party teaches us to struggle against a nihilistic attitude toward forms of national culture, as well as against a ruinous dogmatism, in this very important ideological question."

The future development of Soviet music is suggested by appeals for the adoption of more grandiose, traditional, and patriotic forms, and the introduction of new creative and inspirational themes such as the national-liberation movement. The development of the previously neglected and repressed music of the formerly colonial peoples is also commended to Soviet composers.

9. Regime Continues Attack on Religion. Party ideologist L. F. ILYICHEV, speaking at the December 25-28, 1961 ideological conference, asserted that the overwhelming majority of Soviet citizens are conscious atheists, but admitted that "religious survivals are tenacious." He went on to complain that church officials "not only defend themselves from our anti-religious propaganda but attempt to fortify their positions." He cited as an example of shrewd adaptation to Communist conditions the statement of Patriarch YEFREM II of Georgia that the Program of the CPSU is "miraculous" and that "within two decades people will live just as well as Jesus Christ predicted."

The silent, stubborn, and ingrown resistance of the religious has apparently been causing the regime disquiet and prompting it to continue a determined counterattack. The scorecard for the past week in various parts of the Soviet Union is as follows:

Minsk: Several members of the "Fiftier" sect were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. They had allegedly engaged in wild rites at which they went into frenzies and inflicted physical injuries upon themselves. Their number included Casimir CHEREPOVICH, described as a former traitor and Nazi collaborator, and the alleged wartime deserter, Iosif SUDNIK. One Mariya FILISTOVICH was mentioned as having used a tape recorder in her religious work--an offense for which five other evangelists were banished some weeks ago (Embassy despatch No. 704, February 6).

Moscow Oblast: A correspondent of Leninskoye Znamya (March 25) writes with indignation of the failure of the authorities in Istrinskiy Rayon to bring a profiteering Orthodox priest, N. A. PUSHKOV, to justice, or even to induce him to appear before them. The priest was reported to have been successful in revenging himself upon a recalcitrant former member of his flock, now turned atheist, by bringing a suit for verbal assault against her. Because of the complaisant attitude of the local administrative and court authorities, according to the letter, the priest succeeded in having an official warning issued to the offender, although he, too, was censured.

Bessarabia: Sovetskaya Moldaviya (March 24) published the photograph of a baby that had allegedly died from cuts inflicted by a Kishinev quack, Ivan GURTOVOY, who was said to have made a luxurious living by preying upon the superstitions of the ignorant. This atrocity, said the article, was made possible by religious survivals. The story ended with the call, "Atheists, to the attack!"

Kazakhstan: The Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge of the Kazakh SSR has produced a new, small brochure, "How the Atheist Kazakov Fights God." Comrade R. E. KAZAKOV, a pensioned voluntary worker, is credited with having boosted the circulation of the atheistic journal, "Science and Religion," in Shchuchinskiy Rayon, to have broken up a group of Baptists

at the Urumkayskiy Radio-Telegraph Station, and to have distinguished himself by his "individual work" among believers.

Leningrad: Leningradskaya Pravda (March 21) prints a long letter from an anonymous believer, who, among other things, asks why the regime tolerates the existence of religious academies at the same time as it carries on a struggle against religion. The staff correspondent explains that religious freedom -- both to believe or not to believe -- is guaranteed under the Soviet Constitution and that as long as religious beliefs persist, it will be necessary to allow the training of priests.

The same newspaper reports that workers of the Museum of the History of Atheism and Religion of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR have been lecturing to factory workers on such topics as "Religion in the Service of Imperialism," "The Truth about Sects," and "The Vatican Today."

10. Republic DOSAAF Conferences Emphasize Membership Growth. In recent weeks, at least three Republic branches of DOSAAF, the Soviet voluntary mass defense organization, have held conferences (Embassy's despatch No. 858, March 29). Press reports of conferences in Byelorussia and Uzbekistan during the third week of March revealed an emphasis on numerical growth and the strengthening of primary DOSAAF organizations. The Chairman of the Byelorussian DOSAAF was quoted (Sovetskaya Byelorussiya, March 21) as stating that "DOSAAF organizations of the Republic have carried out important work in the training of the population in methods of defense against weapons of massive defeat." He said, though, that "for the training of the population in means of counter-atomic, counter-chemical, and counter-bacteriological defense, there still remains much to be done. . ."

An article in Sovetskaya Latviya on March 22 described the activities of the DOSAAF unit of the VEF factory, which has a corps of both male and female parachutists, a marine sporting club, a swimming pool, an amateur radio station, two automobiles, a rifle collection, and several small boats.

An Embassy traveler to the city of Yakutsk learned from agitpunkt personnel there that a Yakutsk ASSR DOSAAF conference was scheduled to begin on February 18, the day of his visit.

11. Dens of Iniquity and Other "Remnants of the Past". The campaign against parasites which continues unabated in the Soviet press is usually paralleled by favorable publicity for the druzhinniki, the volunteer, unpaid, peoples' police. For example, on March 27, Pravda printed a picture of some volunteers on patrol in connection with a laudatory report on the druzhinniki. Reserve Major General Ivan Fedorovich BAVIN, age 68, was featured in the Pravda article which explained that the General was unwilling to sit home in retirement and do nothing, so he participates in the fight against hooligans, speculators, and swindlers by getting out every morning at ten sharp to work with the druzhinniki. By mentioning that the General knew S. M. KIROV and fought alongside Sergo ORDZHONIKIDZE, the article attempts to associate the druzhinniki with the tradition of the revolution.

The Pravda article also notes some instances in which dangerous criminals have been brought to bay by the work of druzhinniki. Specifically, druzhinniki are said to have apprehended one KOROCHKIN, described as a "bandit" and a four-time escapee, who had "disappeared from a convoy of especially dangerous criminals in Yaroslavl'" to hop a freight train in a bid for "freedom" in Moscow.

Despite the growth of the druzhiny into a mass organization, and their undoubted success in clearing some kinds of public disorder from the streets, it remains doubtful that they can reduce crime levels in the USSR significantly. Some examples in the press during the week of crimes too difficult for amateur police to handle:

a. Gambling dens: Under article 226 of the RSFSR Criminal Code, the offense of maintaining a gambling den is punishable by up to five years' confinement with or without confiscation of property and subsequent banishment. Evening Moscow (March 23) reports a "den" run by Anna Vasil'evna GUSEV, "a woman with a lacklustre face and evil, shifty eyes," and her "unofficial husband," Filipp Vasil'evich GAGOLKIN, "a lawyer without any definite employment." In the daytime, during official hours, Anna Gusev is a bookkeeper for an orphanage and a boarding school, but her unofficial hours are "the most important part of her existence." In the evening she draws the curtains and the "guests" begin to arrive. They play various card games "for small change, so that it won't be boring." Winnings are large only for the "unofficial husband" and Anna Gusev, who is said to have won 10,000 new rubles ($11,000) during the pair's association.

Evening Moscow is especially indignant over the "double life" led by the gamblers who pretend to be quite moral in the daytime. Also there was the problem that Anna apparently was not caught with the goods. The prosecutor of the Kirov rayon of Moscow is said to have apologized for having troubled her during the police investigation. Three out of four of those named as clients of Anna Gusev's "den" have names which are unmistakably Jewish. Evening Moscow wants to know the source of the large sums of money with which Anna's clients gamble.

Another gambler, A. SURYAPIN, was sentenced in Volgograd (Stalingrad) during the week to one and one-half years' deprivation of liberty (Sovetskaya Rossiya, March 28). "Parasite" Suryapin's quarters are said to have attracted shady characters from all over. As in the report on Gusev's "den", Sovetskaya Rossiya seems primarily concerned over the source of the gambling money -- some of the valuables seized in the raid on Suryapin's quarters were said to have been stolen.

b. "Knights of the Bottle": Amidst the week's usual voluminous literature on drunkeness, came evidence that the RSFSR anti-Parasite law (Despatch No. 762, May 9, 1961) is still being applied liberally to prosecute ordinary alcoholics. (Komsomol'skaya Pravda, March 29). For not holding down a job and for chronic drunkenness, Yuriy POTAPOV was sentenced to three years in "a place of mandatory settlement," and, in another case, "loafer and drunkard" Viktor FEDOROV was given five years' "banishment from Moscow with a compulsory work assignment at the place of settlement" (i.e., forced labor).

c. Bribery. The chairman of the city executive committee at Manturov, Kostroma oblast, has been dismissed on charges of accepting bribes from one "Kapitanov", characterized as an "underground millionaire" who facilitated illegal shipment of more than 150,000 cubic meters of wood from Kostroma oblast to "the south of the country" within the space of three years (Sovetskaya Rossiya, March 24).

This report, only one of several appearing in the wake of a new law permitting the death penalty for bribe-taking (WEEKA No. 9, March 2), is interesting for several reasons. Although details on Kapitanov's activities are lacking, they seem to parallel those of Soviet "broker" KRAYZMAN, who could,"for a price", arrange almost anything (Embassy's despatch No. 463, December 1, 1961). Additionally, L. Ya FLORENT'YEV, who for six years has been Kostroma oblast's first secretary, seems to prosper when he and his oblast are criticized (Embassy's despatch No. 701, February 6, 1962). There have been many signs of mismanagement in his oblast: Most recently, Presidium member G. I. VORONOV criticized the oblast for not paying sufficient attention to the selection of cadres for the new agricultural organs. Nevertheless, Florent'yev was awarded the "Badge of Honor" on the occasion of his 50th birthday (Bulletin of the USSR Supreme Soviet, No. 52, item 511, December 1961).

MILITARY (ARMY)

MARSHAL MALINOVSKII RETURNS FROM MOROCCO. Soviet Minister of Defense Marshal MALINOVSKII on March 19 made a farewell visit to King HASSAN II, who presented him with the highest Moroccan military order. MALINOVSKII indicated the award was an acknowledgement of the Soviet Army's great service to the whole world.

Malinovskii returned from RABAT, Red Star reported, on March 22. He was met at SHEREMETOVO airport MOSCOW by Marshals of Soviet Union GRECHKO, ZAKHAROV, BAGRAMYAN, BIRYUZOV, CHUYKOV, Marshal VERSHININ (Air Force) and Marshal LEONOV, Admiral GORSHKOV, and General of Army KRYLOV.

AWARDS FOR ATOMIC INDUSTRY AND FOR PERFECTING NEW "H" BOMBS. Moscow press on March 27 announced more than seven thousand awards by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet for success in the development of atomic industry, and for perfecting and testing new models of powerful thermonuclear weapons. Awards included Thrice Hero of Socialist Labor; "Hero of the Soviet Union" to a group of officers of the rocket forces and aviation; and "Hero of Socialist Labor" to 26 constructors, scientists and engineers. More than seven thousand medals and orders were awarded to workers, constructors, scientists, leaders, engineer-technical workers and military personnel in the rocket forces, the air forces, and the navy. The Order of Lenin was also awarded to research institutes and factories. The Atomic industry received 50% fewer awards than the 13,000 announced in June 1961 for the rocket and space industry. This may reflect greater relative importance of missiles over nuclear warheads in the Soviet view. The March awards are more clearly identified with military personnel and did not include KHRUSHCHEV, who got his third "Hero of Socialist Labor" last June.

MAY FIRST PARADE PREPARATIONS.: On March 17 and 20 during the early morning hours, rehearsals in Moscow for the May Day Parade were held on KOLKHOZNAYA PLOSHCHAD' with the pavement appropriately marked with lines to resemble the driving situation on Red Square. To date only the various types of wheeled personnel carriers have been observed at these rehearsals. Squad tents for parade troops have been observed on Central Airfield and it is expected that heavier equipment will soon move in to that area. To date the timing of preparations for the parade seem to be paralleling closely the preparation schedule used in 1961.

FOR THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, a.i.

Boris H. Klosson

Boris H. Klosson
Counselor for Political Affairs

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